

WEEKLY TALLAHASSEE

ESTABLISHED 1881.
JOHN C. TRICE, Publisher and Proprietor.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

VOL. XXI, NO. 21.

MONUMENT UNVEILED

To Memory of the Late B. G. Jackson

BY WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Rev. A. L. Woodward's Eloquent Oration at Unveiling Ceremonies.

Sunday afternoon, at Bethel Cemetery, the Woodmen of the World unveiled a monument to the memory of their late brother member, B. G. Jackson. A large attendance of Woodmen and their friends from this city were present. Rev. A. L. Woodward delivered the unveiling oration as follows:

Consul, Commander, Sovereigns and Friends—We learn from the sacred writings that from time immemorial it has been the custom of mankind to build altars and erect monuments to commemorate great and important events, and to transmit to posterity the record of mighty achievements. Thus Noah, after he had been miraculously preserved by the interposition of God himself from the great deluge which had drowned an entire world, erected an altar unto the Lord and offered sacrifice thereon, "and the Lord smelled a sweet savor," and "he offering of Noah was well pleasing in His sight, so He flung with His Almighty fingers the glittering bow of promise athwart the clearing skies, and assured the children of men that He would never more curse the earth with a deluge.

And Abraham, the father of the faithful, after God had made him that wonderful and well high incredible promise, that his seed should be as the sand of the seashore in numbers, and as the uncounted host of the starry firmament in multitude, builded an altar to the God in whom he trusted to teach to his children and his children's children the sublime lesson of faith in God.

And so Jacob, a lone and friendless youth, fleeing from the wrath of his outraged brother, seeking a far country in which to carve out his future, was favored with that marvelous vision of a ladder reaching from earth to heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending thereon, typical of the atonement of the promised Christ, which should reunite once more a rebellious but repentant earth with a reconciled and forgiving Heaven, took of the stones which had formed his pillow and builded therefrom an altar to testify to succeeding generations his belief in the promised Redeemer.

Turning from sacred history to profane, we find that from the earliest dawn of time it has been a favorite pastime of kings and emperors to erect colossal monuments of solid granite or enduring marble to commemorate the mighty deeds of their royal ancestors, or to perpetuate their own glory and renown to ages yet unborn. Hence for well nigh five thousand years the sad-eyed Sphinx has gazed in hopeless silence across the tawny desert sands, and the massive Pyramids have reared their hoary summits in Egypt's rainless sky, striving to tell in long forgotten language to the awe struck visitor the wondrous deeds of those whose mummified sleep below; while the slender column of Cleopatra's needle points upward to the unknown eternity to which these mighty ones have gone.

But it was only the great, the royal and the rich for whom such monuments were made to stand. The humble and the poor died like the beasts die, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," and their names perished from off the earth.

It has been reserved for a more modern age to discover virtue and to find nobility in those who tread the well worn paths of uneventful life. Those wonderful creations of a prehistoric date costing the untold millions of a nation's ransom, were paid for with the blood and toil of the common herd, and the costly monuments of modern times erected to the memory of departed worth are at the expense of surviving loved ones, but your noble order, as far as I am informed, is the first to erect at their own expense a column to departed brethren. While other fraternal organizations nurse their sick and bury their dead and even pay the funeral expenses of their members, the Woodmen of the World, after having done all this, linger in touching tenderness at the graveside, after the "dust to dust" has been said, until the earth has been returned to its place over the silent sleeper and then place above his unconscious clay a memorial that tells to generations to come the heaven-born story of fraternal love.

It was my privilege to know the brother who lies sleeping here as man and boy for well nigh thirty years, and it was called upon to name one generous trait which distinguished him above another I should say it was his sincerity. Under all circumstances and in every company he was the same earnest, sincere and thoughtful man.

One of England's grandest bards has said "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and he was an honest man; honest in his convictions, honest in his purposes, honest to his fellow men and honest to his God.

May the memory of his virtues serve us with fresh courage for the

conflict of life, and inspire us to emulate his good qualities and may we so live in this present world as to meet him again amidst the unfading splendors of that paradise into which he has entered.

SUPREME COURT.

Ex parte John P. Bronk, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of Florida, Defendant in Error—Volusia county. Judgment affirmed; motion for attorneys' fees denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Taylor. Stewart & Bly, for plaintiff in error; F. W. Marsh, J. L. Beggs and Geo. B. Perkins, for the State.

J. G. Ingram, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Jacksonville Street Railway Company, Defendant in Error—Duval county. Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Justice Mabry. Alex. St. Clair Abrams, Wm. M. Bostwick Jr., for plaintiff in error; John E. Hartridge for defendant in error.

Nathaniel Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. John Powell, defendant in error—Duval county. Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Carter. A. W. Cockrill & Son for plaintiff in error; John E. Hartridge for defendant in error.

G. S. Scott et al. members City Council of Ocala, plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Florida, ex rel. Otto Grothe, defendant in error—Marion county. Petition to advance cause for hearing granted, and case set for submission on September 17 next. L. N. Green for petitioner.

J. W. Perry et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Florida V. Bush, defendant in error—Columbia county. Motion to vacate and set aside supersedeas bond denied. B. H. Palmer for motion; T. B. Oliver, contra.

John P. Bronk et al., appellants, vs. Lillie L. P. Bronk, appellee—Volusia county. Motion for writ certiorari granted, and writ made returnable 23d inst. F. W. Marsh, J. D. Beggs and Geo. B. Perkins for motion; Stewart & Bly, contra.

John S. Hampton, of Tampa, Fla., was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the very severe rain and electrical storm Monday afternoon, a negro girl was struck and instantly killed by the lightning. She was sitting by an open window sewing, and had just risen from her seat and gone to the window, intending to pull it down when the deadly stroke came down upon her, and sent her into eternity. She had put off shutting down the window one moment too late. During the same storm a negro boy about 12 or 14 years of age was struck while standing in the street near Mr. W. R. Wilson's residence. The stroke knocked him senseless, and tore one of his shoes (which were new ones) from his feet. He was at first thought to be paralyzed by the stroke, but has since recovered. The same flash followed the telephone wire into Mrs. A. C. Spiller's residence and destroyed the telephone, knocking off part of the weather boards of the house in its passage out. Mrs. Spiller most fortunately was not injured. The telephone at Col. Henderson's house was also burned out. All of which goes to show that we cannot be too careful to safeguard ourselves during an electrical storm.

A GOOD WOMAN GONE.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. E. A. Brokaw last Friday morning brought sorrow to the entire community, mingled with a feeling of consolation that he who doeth all things well had relieved her of earthly sufferings and taken her home, to enjoy throughout eternity the reward of an earnest, faithful Christian life.

Few women enjoyed a wider acquaintance of, could claim a larger circle of friends, yet time had not dealt kindly with her, as we mortals view it. Reared and maintained in luxury through the span of an average life, her declining years were constantly menaced by illness and affliction.

Through it all she was the same charitable, loving soul that former generations had known, always having more regard for the woes of others than her own distress.

While death was in this instance removed from us a life worthy of emulation, it certainly must have been a blessing to her.

SUB-SCHOOL BOARD.

This body held a meeting this morning in Judge W. S. Bullock's office and accepted the resignation of Mrs. M. J. Turner, a teacher in the primary department of the Ocala Graded High School, and elected in her stead Miss Etta L. Carn, of Centerville, Leon county, Fla., who comes recommended very highly as a successful teacher, and one who has attended the DeFuniak Normal and was a brilliant graduate this season of the Peabody Normal, at Nashville, Tenn.—Ocala Daily Star, July 11.

SPREADING OUT.

Keeping pace with the general tendency of our business men to spread out and enlarge their business, Munro's store is being enlarged to include the next building east, which has heretofore been used only as a warehouse. Part of the partition has been cut away and shelving is being put in. This is one of the most progressive business houses in the city.

COLORED CHURCH CONVENTION.

Commencing Monday before the fourth Sunday this month, the Colored Primitive Baptists will hold a constitutional convention at Dawkins' Pond, this county. Mack Davis is the leading spirit in the movement, and is endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of Primitive Baptists throughout the State.

ON TO COLUMBUS, GA.

Georgia Pine Being Extended to that City

CONTRACTS ALREADY LET

And a Large Force of Hands Put to Work at Arlington.

Tallahassee is getting more out of the construction of the Georgia Pine Railroad, now known as the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad, than she expected to realize in so short a time.

A special from Columbus, Ga., to the Savannah News of Monday says: "News that the contract had been let for building the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway from Arlington to Columbus caused much satisfaction here. Three hundred hands begin work at the Arlington end to-morrow. Capt. H. H. Hardaway, who has the contract is here to-day, and says President Williams means to push the line through to early completion. This line is considered especially important to manufacturing interests of Columbus. When the Nicaragua canal is built this line will give Columbus cotton mills the most direct route possible to China and the east."

Parties here who are in close touch with President Williams through the construction of that part of his road from here to Bainbridge, verify the statements in the above. This will put us in direct touch, via Bainbridge, with Columbus, and every big system of railroads in the South.

The Tallahasseean believes, too, that some more big surprises are in store for our people. That other important lines of railroad will touch here shortly, but there is nothing definite being given out by the projectors yet.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Editor Tallahasseean—On the last Sunday in June, the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies of this city, united in their quarterly temperance meeting. The service was an especially interesting one. Helpful, practical and forcible truths were given us, while the leader impressed the whole gathering with a sense of personal responsibility, and a desire to do something, no matter how little, to advance the great cause of temperance. We regret that the whole of Tallahassee was not out to hear this question dealt with so ably and earnestly, and learn how much it concerns them and their children.

The sentiment of our people needs to be aroused, they need to be awakened on this important theme. They need to learn more of the awful truth which means so much to them; they need to acquaint themselves with facts concerning the evils of the saloon right here in Tallahassee; they need to know what the conditions are, and what the conditions might be if we could only get rid of this evil.

If we are our brother's keeper, then we should rise up in our strength and help him. If we feel any responsibility for our own, or our neighbor's children, we should remove his curse as far as possible from them. Let us awaken, let us work, let us persevere until we shall drive the enemy from our midst. May God bless these young people's societies and make them a power in our community; and tho' they may be weak in numbers, may they be strong in the Lord.

LANARK BY THE SEA.

Leon county is fortunate in having such seaside resorts as places of refuge this hot weather as St. Teresa, St. Marks, Panacea and Lanark.

The latter is the most accessible, being located directly on the railroad, and gives immediate access to the gulf.

Deep sea bathing and deep sea fishing constitute the chief attractions here, and it is rarely that the gulf breezes fail to afford a delightful change of temperature.

The large salt water bath house is situated several hundred feet from the shore, and although somewhat injured by the storm a year ago, has been repaired. At high tide the waves roll in there as lively as any surf bathing resorts elsewhere. The big spring also affords excellent drinking water.

The Lanark Hotel, although not formally opened as yet, affords good accommodations for a few transient guests. What is lacking in style is more than made up in kindness, and while Mr. Stewart and his good wife are profuse in apologies for the imaginary shortcomings of their hospitality, they really give good fare and solid comfort.

It is rumored that Mrs. Bond (whose fine boarding house at St. Teresa is so popular) will also open Lanark Hotel for a larger number of guests the first of the coming month. The hotel was severely injured by the storm, but many of the rooms have been sufficiently repaired to be comfortable and inhabitable.

EXCURSION TO TAMPA.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will on the 27th inst. run an excursion to Tampa from all points along its line. The round trip rate from this city will be \$4.25, and similar rates will prevail all along the line. The regular trains going and returning will be used for this excursion.

FUNDS EXHAUSTED

On Payment Expenses Small Pox Cases Treated

MUST CURTAIL EXPENSES

Says Gov. Jennings to Officer Porter, who in Turn Instructs Counties.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, has mailed to each Board of County Commissioners throughout the State, a circular letter containing the following information:

Tallahassee, Fla., June 17, 1901.—To Dr. J. Y. Porter, Secretary State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.: Dear Sir—Kindly call the attention of the State Board of Health, which convenes in special session at Jacksonville to-morrow, June 18, to the absolute necessity for its radical action in greatly curtailing its expenses.

As you are aware the State funds available for the use of the State Board of Health, have not only been entirely exhausted, but have been largely overdrawn to cover the payment of expenses resulting from the care of smallpox cases during the past year, and the present Legislature made no appropriation for the expenses of the State Board of Health during the interval until the tax levy for 1901 shall become due and payable, which will not be the case for several months.

It thus becomes imperative for the State Board of Health to very materially decrease its expenditures, and there seems to be but one possible retrenchment open for action. The expenses of the maritime quarantine service is largely covered by fees charged for inspection and disinfection. On the ordinary expenses of the board, including the compensation of its officers and agents are administered as economically as good service will permit. The cost of the care of smallpox cases, I understand, during the past, has been nearly four-fifths of the total expenses of the board, and it occurs to me that retrenchment must be made in this item of expense, not only as being the largest expense of the board, but also because it is an expense which until recently has been met by the several counties in the case of disease occurring within their respective limits.

It is true that Chapter 4693, of the acts of 1899, approved May 24, unquestionably intended to fix the necessary costs and expenses of the care of contagious and infectious disease as between the city, county and State, and required the State to pay such expenses after the State had assumed care of the same, but I do not read into the law any necessity for the State to assume charge of sporadic or isolated cases, and I suggest that the State Board of Health notify the mayors of the larger cities and the County Commissioners of the several counties of the State, that in the future, certainly until the board shall be in funds, it will only assume charge of cases of disease and become responsible for attendant expenses only when the State Health Officer shall determine that such disease is contagious and infectious, and a menace to the public health of the citizens of the State. In other words, when such disease threatens to reach beyond the control of local authorities and before an epidemic threatening the health of the State at large.

Please assure the State Board of Health that I make these suggestions because I do not see any other adequate solution of the financial difficulties of the situation, and think that very likely the next Legislature may pass some relief measure on behalf of the cities and counties, which are put to extraordinary expense by the necessities of the case.

Very respectfully,
W. S. JENNINGS,
Governor.

Executive Office, State Board of Health of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla., July 10, 1901.—To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners: Gentlemen—The above attached copy of a letter from His Excellency, the Governor of Florida, indicates that on account of extraordinary expenses connected with the care of smallpox (some three thousand cases) in the State during the year 1900, the treasury of the board, more generally known as the State Health Fund, has become exhausted; therefore there is no money at the command of the board by which cases of smallpox or other epidemic contagious diseases can be cared for, managed or controlled directly by the board (as specified in Section 3, Chapter 4695, Laws of Florida, 1899), at public expense, until the tax levy authorized by statute is made and collected for this year.

The State Board of Health is obliged to require a more economical administration of State funds used in connection with the management of smallpox than has obtained during the past year. Over 3,000 cases were cared for, at an expense to the State of about \$36,000. This amount in the aggregate and total may appear large, but considered as per capita, \$12 per case, must be acknowledged to be exceedingly low cost for care and attendance upon a loathsome disease, which ordinarily covers a period of sickness from four to six weeks.

The State Board of Health informs you that in accordance with the suggestion of the Governor, it has directed its executive officer to suspend the payment of further expenses for the

care of smallpox cases, and to say that of each county will be expected to pay all expenses of cases arising or existing within its county lines, until the board is again "in funds." The board officers, however, to relieve the counties of as much medical attendance in this connection as the active assistance by the board's regularly appointed officers and agents can give. Accurate accounts can be kept of the funds expended by the several cities and counties for this purpose, and the Legislature of 1903 can be asked to reimburse each city and county on a certified statement of the State Board of Health for the amounts which have been expended.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter. Very truly yours,
J. Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

IAMONIA LOCALS.

(By Bismark.)

Miss Mary Moore, of Thomas county, Ga., is visiting relatives near Iamonia, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Brown.

Mr. W. J. Wilson has secured for a clerk, that intelligent and popular young man, Mr. Mitchell H. Dickey. He is a son of our esteemed friend Mr. John E. Dickey of Thomas county, Ga. Success to you, Mitchell.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dickey returned from the home of their son, Mr. Will Dickey in your city, accompanied by the latter to Mr. T. P. Strickland's. Mr. Dickey has been quite sick but we hope she will soon and permanently recover.

The rains began to fall very copiously last Sunday, and great activity has prevailed in the neighborhood this week in the business of sticking out potato vines.

Crops in the neighborhood and on the road from here to Tallahassee are about an average. Some fields look well and some ordinary.

We certainly had some hot weather last week.

We have begun to get the mail with some regularity at last.

On Monday lightning struck a tree, to which a horse was hitched, and near a cabin in which some negroes lived, and killed the horse and stunned one of the negroes in the cabin. This took place on the Meek place, owned by Napoleon Hester, colored.

We heard of several picnics, sailing, etc., on the river, lake and ponds last week and we suppose that the folks and redbugs had a good time.

We hope some one from every place of any note in the community will send locals to your esteemed paper.

FORMER RESIDENT HERE.

Judge Jessie T. Bernard, of Tallahassee, Fla., is on a visit to our city, at the home, and the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shipp, Park View. He was born in Portsmouth, his father being the late Rev. Overton Bernard, of the M. E. church South, and from 1843 to 1852 discount clerk in the old Bank of Virginia, located in the building now used as our city postoffice. The Judge is a class mate of the late Messrs. Alex. Hutton and Judge Claud Murdaugh. He left Portsmouth in 1847, at the age of 20, moved to Tallahassee and commenced the practice of his profession, law. He will remain with us a few days and will shake the hands of many of our old citizens that knew him in their boyhood days. He is delighted with the progress of his old home.—Norfolk Pilot.

GETTING SOMETHING FREE.

A minister in one of our nearby villages found his people too poor to purchase hymn books, and being offered the same book free by a patent medicine house, providing they be allowed to insert advertisements, ordered three dozen for his congregation. He was elated upon receiving them to find no advertisement. The next Sunday he distributed the books, telling his congregation of his good fortune, regretting that they sing 119. His chagrin may be imagined when he commenced upon "Hark, the heavenly angels sing, Johnson's pills are just the thing; the angelic voices, meek and mild—two for a man and one for a child."—High Springs News.

AND L. MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The subscribers to stock in the third series of the Leon County Building and Loan Association will meet at the Court House 8 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws will be proposed, and all subscribers should be present and vote on them. Those subscribers that have not paid the first installment should pay before or at the meeting, so that they may have a voice in the matter.

HOUSE PARTY.

The country home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roberts, at Robertsville, this county, is the scene of a delightful house party this week. Those fortunate enough to be guests are: Miss Ivin Palmer Taylor, of Monticello; Miss Josephine Henry, of Monticello; Miss Edna Mae Lester, of Monticello; Miss Elizabeth Graham Beatty, of Atlanta; Mr. T. J. Taylor, Jr., of Monticello; Mr. C. F. Henry, of Monticello.

BIG STOCK FARM.

S. Wells is establishing in this county, on his place near town, one of the largest stock farms in the South. Last Sunday a car load of very fine though bred Jerseys arrived from Mississippi to be added to his already large herd. It is well worth a trip out to his place to see his stock.

EXCURSION TO LANARK.

Another excursion to Lanark will be on Sunday by the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad. The popular price—one dollar for the round trip—will prevail.

THE PAN-AMERICAN

Weekly Resume of What is Being Done There

THE CULTURE OF RAMIE

Being Again Prominently Brought Before the Public by Exhibits.

Buffalo, July 6.—An interesting exhibit of ramie fibre is displayed in the Louisiana State pavilion in the Agriculture Building at the Pan-American Exposition. Ramie was first introduced into the United States in 1885 from Japan. It will grow in any soil where the winters are not too severe. A temperature of 32 degrees, however, will kill it. The yield is from fifteen to twenty tons to the acre. The fibre is made from the inner bark, which is cut in strips four feet in length. Samuel B. Allison, of Galveston, Texas, invented and built the first machine for separating the inner from the outer bark. This machine was taken to Galveston by Mr. Allison and was destroyed with its inventor during the disastrous storm of last fall, with all the regarding the specifications of the invention. The outer bark is of a poisonous nature, and in Japan is separated from the inner bark by hand, each stalk being handled separately, and the two layers of bark separated with a knife. All the fibre now used in this country is procured from Japan, Louisiana having no machinery to produce the fibre and labor being too expensive to compete with the cheap Japanese labor. Ramie can be made into cloths of various textures, and will take any dye. It has a silky appearance, and when interwoven with silk it is next to impossible to discover the ramie core. The sails of the Shamrock and Constitution and nearly all the racing yachts are made from ramie fibre. Ramie is the strongest and longest vegetable fibre known. A very superior grade of plush is made from it. The reed grows profusely throughout Louisiana without any cultivation whatever. It grows to the height of from four to eight feet, four feet reeds being the most desirable for use. It is of rapid growth, sometimes producing as many as five crops a year. The Louisiana Commissioners say that State produces enough ramie to supply the United States. They are anxious to invest capital in the production of it. Louisiana is rich in woods. The long and short leaved pine, water elm, pecan, the Southern hickory, bitter gum, hackberry, persimmon, red oak, sweet oak, sycamore, beech, willow, magnolia, thorn locust, red maple, box elder, red gum, black gum, tupelo gum, blue ash, white ash, bass wood, cedar, poplar, prickly ash, red haw, wild plum, locustwood, yellow poplar, cypress and the orange or bois d'arc. Bois d'arc is an exceedingly hard wood, bright orange in color, and is used extensively for paying blocks and fence posts. This wood is also used as a substitute for box wood in making roller skate wheels and rollers for pulleys. The cypress is used extensively for making posts and railroad ties, shingles, and splints and is bought largely by brewers for cooperage purposes. Cypress is more durable and lasting than cedar. Samples of all the woods mentioned are exhibited in the Forestry Building at the Pan-American Exposition, the cross an the quarter sections being shown. Cypress knees are here shown, a peculiar formation growing from the roots of the cypress tree in low sections. They serve as areators, carrying air to the tree roots in places where the water covers the roots. The lumber buyer in the South uses these as indications of the soundness of the tree, tapping the knees in testing his timber rather than the body of the tree to determine if the tree be solid. If the knee is solid it is a sure indication that the tree is so. In the Agriculture Building at the Louisiana exhibit are shown twenty-four varieties of the pecan nut, ranging in size from the ordinary pecan, which we can buy in our markets, to a variety much larger than the ordinary pecan's egg. Nearly all of these varieties are paper shelled, and can be easily broken with the hand. Turpentine, tar, tar oil, creosote, pyroligneous acid (wood vinegar), and wood alcohol are produced in Louisiana from fat or refuse pine. The broken and fallen wood of the pine which has lain waste in the forests, is cut into foot billets, put into a copper still and heated, dry distillation being used. It first produces a gas, then the wood alcohol, creosote and turpentine, which are afterwards separated, next tar oil and pyroligneous acid or wood vinegar, and lastly tar. The charcoal derived from this dry heat process is of a superior grade, very solid and heavy, and gives a more intense heat. This is an entirely new process of distillation, the old process of tapping the tree being more expensive and taking more time.

State Senator O'Brien, from Florida, is here. He is very much pleased with the exhibits the Southern States have made, especially his own. He says: "Every Southern State that failed to make an appropriation for this Exposition made a serious mistake, the effect of which will be felt for years." The dedication of the building erected by the Louisiana Purchase Commission was one of the most notable events of the past week. The opening speech was made by Governor Francis. He was followed by the Mayor of St. Louis, who gave a brief history of the famous purchase from Napoleon Bonaparte. There were several other orators.

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